THEIR VOICE IS FOR PEACE.

Gle astone's Government Barely Defeats an Anti-War Resolution.

THE CABINET A GREAT PUZZLE.

The Danger of Disastrous Rupture
Not on Home Rule But on the
Land Purchase Scheme—
The Day of Days.

[Special Parliamentary Letter to the Bec.] LONDON, March 20.—That there is a growing disposition for peace was demonstrated when last night in the house-of commons it put the government to the pin of their collar to defeat the resolution of a private member which declared "that in the opinion of this house it is not just or expedient to embark in war, contract engagements involving grave responsibilities for the nation and add territories to the empire without the knowledge and consent of parliament." Naturally the conservatives voted against this resolution. for, independent of their usual militant propensities, they were bound to oppose it for its veiled censure of their late proceedings in Burmah. Yet, with their support even, the government succeeded in defeating the resolution by four votes only, and that after two heats for it. First the question was put that the resolution of going into committee of supply stand intact, and this was defeated by 115 votes to 109. But when the second division was immediately taken on the resolution itself it was then defeated by 112 to 108 It cannot be denied that the government really gave but a qualified opposition to the motion, for it is virtually but an embodiment of the views promulgated from time to time by old Gladstone himself. It is not, perhaps, the intrinsic value of this resolution which would cause men to rejoice at its being carried, but the indication given by the strong vote in its favor of a growing disposition to peace among the democracy of England. On this

was cast solid with the sensible side as usual A few days ago-on St. Patrick's day it was-there was a most important division on a motion about the church of Scotland. It is not easy to make plain the meaning of it A Mr. Barelay, a lawyer, introduced a bill which appeared modest enough, seeking nothing more, apparently, than that the constitution of the church of Scotland should be declared. Really, the effort was a move on the part of the laity of three churches in Scotland-the Established, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians-to boil them into one and get that secured against the tastgrowing move for disestablishment. The Dissenters, the Catholies, and even a great lot of the people of these respective churches, opposed this move. The majority against the bill in a full house was only twenty-five, and here again the Irish vote had its effect, for all our members opposed the proposed measure.

Perhaps these matters are somewhat dry chewing for your readers. They would likely prefer hearing

HOW THE STRAWS ARE BLOWING on the Irish question itself. Gladstone's cabinet is a great puzzle to the pressmen. Sometimes it is positively asserted that important secessions are imminent and "will be announced formally in a day or two". Appearances in the house of commons would seem to favor the forebodings, for one of the ministers is missing when he might be in his seat, and is perhaps discovered in very fishy friendliness afterwards with a prominent conservative by some enterprising Stanley of the lobby, who has to leave him to his fate. because he will not be drawn either to the told or to the coveted communicativeness. But in a few minutes afterwards this prodigal comes to his roost on the treasury bench and even sits in between Harcourt and Gladstone, as if to emphasize his imperishable fealty to the cabinet. The suspected ministers joke with one another and with their cabinet, and even with the pressmen, as well as with private ministers, about the rumors printed concerning them, and just when the discerning world of type is ready to pronounce this a forced hilarity to balo the approaching disso lution of the ministry up springs Gladstone. hieroglyphicked with smiles and crow's feet. to give the lie flat to all the rumors of secession and to tell the country that everything said about the intentions of the cabinet or its individual members must be "received with a wholesome skepticism." The great danger of rupture in the Gladstone cabinet is not, strange to say, from the home rule question,

THE VALUE OF IRISH LANDLORDS. about which very various opinions are entertained. Some of the most radical of the English members, who do not in their hearts believe that a farthing of British tax should be pledged-much less paid-for the purchase out of the Irish landfords, are nevertheless satisfied that one hundred and sixty millions would be well thrown away even if it could clear the ground for the granting of home rule to Ireland. They would gladly say let home rule be granted to Ireland and let the Irish parliament fix the purchase price of the Irish landlords. But the bulk of the English members are under the impression it would be impossible for even a fair minded Irish parliament to do the landlords justice in this matter, as the tenantry of Ireland, having then an overwhelming voice, would barely consent to prairie purchase value. Of the opinions entertained by English radicals as to how Irish landlords have in the past earned any present consideration, 1 might quote a sample: "And now do you propose to deal with the landlords; what is your consideration for them?" asked a mild liberal of a strong radical the other day. "I consider they ought to be very thankful if they are not declared game," was the reply. However, it is certain the present ministry will stand or by their programme, and will seek to deal with the land question contemporaneously with the home rule question. THE DAY OF DAYS

in the present parliament will be when Gladstone makes his statement of proposed legislation for Ireland, He was asked some sparring questions last night about it by the late tory chancellor, and he said that he would on Monday next name a date. It is anticipated it may be that day week. He assured the house that no time was lost in putting the proposed measures into shape, and we can readily believe this, and also that he himself is working day and night on them, for he is a marvel of industry. Indeed there are many men in the present parliament whose individual work would be a fair average for three. But Gladstone's work would make a decent average for both of them. Those invoked sentiments of his speech which are the plague of tories, are typical of the man's life. And as he takes up the dropped threads of his parentheses and twists them into a strand which he secures from raveling by a hard knot at the end, so he also resumes the multifarlous purposes he has apparently neglected and brings them in the end to that finality that seemed impossi-

public press of views from all quarters on the Irish difficulty

the same that the same adaptation is a first the same same or the same have been been a forther

as any statesman of 77 ever gave out in an uge when there is a disposition in the very blood of men to run to ink. His love of literature is a wild mania, and I should not be astonished if I came upon him one of these days rumaging some old shop full of neglected lore in Holy Well street. This is a regular habit of his, and it would astonish many who try to puzzle themselves as to how he can come around all the work ne has in the affairs of state, to have him pointed out to them in one of those book stores poring over mildewed tomes of old Greek, and keeping the proprietorial Jew in anxious but reverential anticipation of a

purchase,
The St. Patrick's Day celebrations were, I
believe, a great success all through Great
Britain. It was a pity that many disappointments occurred from the non-appearance of
expected Irish members. But the party whip
issued for the vote on the church of Scotland
bill on that day kept nearly the whole of us
in London.

EDWARD HARRINGTON.

"RIDING TO A FALL,"
The Defeat of Gladstone and Home

Rule Predicted.

London, April 2.—"Gladstone is riding straight for a fall," the Pall Mall Gazette declares this afternoon, "He refuses," says the Gazette, "to modify his Irish scheme, and the result will be that the country will neither have home rule in Ireland or Gladstone."

stone,"

The Pall Mall Gazette announced in precisely the same way that Lord Salisbury would "ride for a fall." At the same time a tory member was arrangingd for his defeat. The declaration at the time was generally hooted at by other English papers, but the Gazette was entirely accurate then. It is thought that the editor has special knowledge that Gladstone, being convince of the absolute justice and good policy of his Irish proposals, and at the same time convinced that the tory and radical politicians have determined to defeat them, means to force the issue and bring about defeat as soon as possible, content to sacrifice power in his final effort at pacification.

War Clouds in the East.
LONDON, April 2.—There is great and sudden activity in the British foreign office.
Gladstone has spent considerable time there
to-day conferring with Earl Roseberry,

to-day conterring with Farl Roseberry, secretary of foreign affairs.

PARIS, April 2.—Leading French newspapers take a gloomy view of the situation in the east. French ironclads have been ordered placed in readmess for immediate dispatch to the Mediterranean.

London, April 2.—Sir Horace Rumbold, British minister to Greece, has been ordered to join with the other foreign diplomatic representatives at Athens in sending to the Greek government a final strong remonstrance against Greece's war like attitude.

London, April 2.—Sir Horace Rumbold, British minister to Greece, has been ordered to join with the other foreign diplomatic representatives at Athens in sending to the Greek government a final strong remonstrance against Greece's war like attitude. This remonstrance will be tantamount to an ultimatum, and if Greece ignored it the fleets would act forthwith. All the foreign squadrons in the waters of Greece are being hastily reinforced.

Pakis, April 2.—The French government has given orders for the immediate dispatch of the third naval division to Levant. The ironclads Marengo and Vauban will leave Toulon to-night. The torpedo flotilla is also

Home Rule Denounced.

London, April 2.—A great mass meeting was held this afternoon in Guild hall to protest against granting a parliament to Ireland. The lord mayor presided. Sir John Lubbock (liberal) moved the adoption of a resolution condemning Gladstone for his intention of landing Ireland over to Parnell, whom he furiously denounced. A workingman arose and offered an amendment to Lubbock's resolution, but he was howled down and the resolution carried amid wild enthusiasm. But 200 persons in the immense audience voted in the negative.

Pasteur's Russian Patients.
Parts, April 2.—The majority of M. Pasteur's Russian patients will leave for home to-morrow, their wounds having entirely healed. Four whose wounds have not yet cicatrized will remain in the hospital for several days longer.
The situation at Decazeville continues strained owing to the strike. The public prosecutor will arrive at Decazeville to-morrow to institute proceedings against the law

Bread Riots in Italy.

Milan, April 2.—Serious riots have occurred in consequence of resistance to the Octroitax on bread on the part of workmen residing in the suburbs and employed in the city. The police are making most strenuous efforts to suppress the disorders. Seventy-five arrests have already been made. The gas and electric lamps have been wrecked in all parts of the city.

The Third Time Unopposed.

LONDON, April 2.—In the house of commons this evening the bill repealing the contazions diseases net passed the committee and was the third time unopposed.

The Law Remains in Force.

Bentin, April 2.—The reichstag to-day, by a vote of 169 to 497, decided in favor of prolonging the anti-socialist law.

Carried His Bondsmen With Him. Eppino, N. II., April 2.—The property of all the feurteen or more sureties on the late Colonel Hoyt's last two bonds as treasurer of the W. S. Hoyt Manufacturing company, has been attached, Each bond is for \$20,000. James W. Gedfrey and John O. Edgerly, whose names appear among the signers, say that their signatures are forgerles. The attachments have resulted in closing several places of business. In several cases the savings of a lifetime will be swept away. Estimating that the stockholders will receive a 20 per cent dividend, there would remain a deneit of \$108,000, representing the shrinkage of property, bad debts and the deraleation and irregular business pater of the late treasurer.

Geronimo to Biame For All.

San Francisco, April 2, —The Chronicle's Fort Bowie, Arizona, special says: Lieutenant Faison arrived to-day with lifty-eight Apache prisoners, including Chihuahua, Kutne, Josna and Nana, the worst of the leaders, next to Geronimo. All are glad to get in. Chihuahua had a pow-wow with Crook this afternoon and said: "I know who committed many of the outrages, but Geronimo is to blame for all. He forced us off the reservation by lies. I don't think he'll come in now. I have thrown away my arms and am not afraid. I must die some time. If you punish too hard, you and your officers have families and love much, so have it." Crook told him to go back to camp and

Regrets Crawford's Killing.
City of Mexico, April 2,—President Diaz, in his message to congress to day, says regarding the killing of Captain Crowford by the Mexican soldiers, "that the Mexican force was composed of volunteers from Chihuahua, who naturally would not believe that the Indians with Captain Crawford were friends, for according to the treaty which permitted the soldiers of either republic to cross the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians, only regular troops were allowed to cross." The president expressed regret at the occurrence.

A Friday Choke.

St. Louis, April 2.— A Post-Dispatch special from Lexington. Ky., says that Jeff Wilson (colored) was hanged there to-day for the murder of Jennie Sanford, his mistress, July 31, 1884.

presumes the multifarlous purposes he proposed the multifarlous purposes he proposed them in and to that finality that seemed impossible that finality that seemed impossible the perhaps his invitation through the erly; slowly rising temperature.

Weather For To-Day.

Missouri Valley — Increasing cloudiness and local snows; winds generally easterly; slowly rising temperature.

CROOK RETURNS TO OMAHA.

The Gallant Indian Fighter Assigned to the Department of the Platte.

HOWARD GOES TO THE PACIFIC.

The Millerites Mad Over the "Slotter"
House Appointments — Determined to Defeat O'Neill's
Arbitration, Bill—Notes.

General Crook Transferred to Omaha. Washington, April 2.—[Special Telegram.]—The transfer of General Crook from the command of the Department of Arizona, which has been expected for some time, has taken place. General Crook applied some time ago to be given the command of the Department of the Platte when General Howard should leave it. The secretary of war has sent General Miles to the Department of Arizona in the hope that he will be able to capture and suppress the Apache murderers. His present command, the Department of the Missouri, will go to some other brigadier general, probably to General Ruger, while it is quite likely that General Stanley will be transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota. Orders have been issued by the war department giving Major General Schofield command of the Division of the Atlantic, Major General Terry the Division of the Missouri and Major General Howard the Division of the Pacific. THE MILLERITES FROTHING. Nebraska politics in Washington are at

fever heat. The state, as is generally well known, is cursed with two democratic bosses who are eternally at loggerheads. These bosses are Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, and J. Sterling Morton, chairman of the democratic state committee. The latter has been here for some time engaged in the laudable attempt to secure all the federal patronage for his particular friends. In this he has been eminently successful, and as a result the adherents of Miller are frothing at the mouth. Morton made his great point yesterday, when he succeeded in securing the appointment of General Vifquain, editor of the Lincoln Democrat and a sworn enemy of Miller's, as consul to Baranquilla. His man Beard was also appointed postmaster at Crete, another friend at Orleans and still another at North Bend. The unkindest cut of all towards the Omaha editor was Morton's action in securing the revocation of the nomination of Miller's appointee as postmaster at Kearney, and the appointment of Watson, his own particular friend, in his place,

DETERMINED TO DEFEAT IT. The opponents of the O'Neill arbitration labor bill have determined to defeat it, if possible, to-morrow, and a plan has been agreed upon to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate the existing labor disturbances with a view to reporting what legislation, if any, is necessary for the restoration of order in this and other cases. There is scarcely a man in the house outside of the labor committee who believes the bill now reported meets the emergency, but they will nearly all vote for it rather than go on record against it. With the substitute proposed, however, it is believed a way out of the difficulty will be afforded, and those who are getting up the commission scheme count upon its adoption. Warner of Ohio, it is said will offer the resolution or substitute.

A CANVASS ON THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. A canvass of the house on the bankruptey pill was completed to-day. The result shows 179 members in favor of taking up the bill for consideration, 80 are known to oppose it under all circumstances, and 25 members are in doubt. The position of the others or how they will vote has not yet been ascertained. New England is practically solid for the bill. Of the thirty-four votes in New York only two are doubtful-Messrs. Payne and Dowdney; the others are for it. The west is about equally divided, while a decided majority of the southern members are firmly opposed to the measure. The hostility the south is largely due to fact that the federal courts will have control of all bankruptey matters. Southern hostility to federal courts is explained because these courts are the only barrier which exists to the complete domination of the southern democrats over the negroes and white republicans, and which have to some extent operated to prevent their complete political destruction. The position of the western members is understood to be about as follows: Of the Minnesota men, Messrs, White, Wakefield, Gilfillan and Strait are for the ill, while it is believed Mr. Nelson is inlined to vote against it. The Nebraska delgation favors the measure. Messrs. Murphy, Henderson, Conger, Holmes and Struble of Iowa are reported to be favorably disposed toward the bill. Messrs, Hepburn and Frederick of the same state are against it. The other members of the delegation, Messrs. Weaver, Lyman, Hall and Fuller, are in

doubt.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES.

Nebraska postmasters were commissioned to-day as follows: Osear F. Hamilton, Armoda; Adaline M. B. Rehberg, Clear Spring; Thomas A. Mitchell, Orchard. And Iowa postmasters as follows: David M. Tobias, Gresham; William Coleman, New Albin; Jesse B. Crawford, Sloan; Adelphia E. Boore, Smyrna.

The postoffice site at Jessup, Antelope county, has been removed two and one-half miles southeast.

miles southeast.

The postmaster general to-day appointed T. W. Armstrong postmaster at Jameson, Clark county, Iowa; Isaac B. Carson at Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa; Charles C. Albright at Liberty, Gage county, Nobraska

FULLER WILL SPEAK ON SILVER.

Mr. Fuller of Iowa will open the debate upon the silver question to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Fuller will make a strong silver speech. He will oppose free colnage, will favor present limitation, and will oppose suspension.

C. C. Woolworth of Omaha is at the Ebbitt,

THE TELEPHONE INQUIRY.
Indian Commissioner Atkins Emphat-

ically Testifies. Washington, April 2,-Indian Commisloner Atkins was examined by the telephone favestigating committee to-day, and rehearsed the story of the Pan Electric organiza tion as heretofore related. Mr. Ranney in quired if the witness regarded it as proper or a member of congress to accept a gift, He had agreed to pay whatever assessments were necessary to develop an unknown quantity. Mr. Eden inauired if the witness had ever used his official connection to further the interests of the Pan Electric. "None on the face of God Almighty's earth," said the witness, slapping energetically the back of the chair upon which he leaned, "and no man can look me in the face and say so. I would cut off my hand at the wrist before I would do such a thing."

H. O. Seixas of New Orleans then took the stand and related the well-known circumstances leading up to the beginning of the government suit. Adjourned until Monday.

Acting Attorney General Goode has re-

turned the bills of Jeff Chandler, Eppa Hunton and Charles H. Whitman, of the special counsel to assist in the prosecution of the suit against the Bell Telephone company, to the first comptroller of the treasury, with a statement that the amount called for—\$1,000 for each—is in accordance with a contract regularly executed and is for services already rendered. The first comptroller has accordingly passed the bills and they have been paid.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Foran of Ohio offered an amendment, that on the proposition of either party to the controversy to submit differences to arbitration the other party shall refuse, the party submitting the proposition may request a judge of an United States district court to appoint an arbitrator. He regarded the bill in its present shape as an entering wedge for the cuactment of such legislation in the future as would crush out organized labor. Through organization, and organization alone, the laboring men of this country could work out their salvation, and he was willing to leave this question, and all questions of this character, to organized

labor.

Mr. Dibble offered an amendment providing that the commissioner of labor, on the request of either party to the controversy, shall order an investigation to be made. The bureau of labor, he said, had been ignored at a great emergency. The purport of his amendment was to make the commissioner of labor a factor, in gathering this informa-

tion.

Mr. Negley offered an amendment that the board of arbitration shall inquire into the practice of certain railroad companies of maintaining a company system of life insurance to evade the payment of damages for loss of life through negligence or otherwise.

Mr. O'Neill declared that the Knights of Labor were in favor of arbitration. He stood

Mr. O'Neill declared that the Knights of Labor were in favor of arbitration. He stood here appealing for law, for justice and for right, for to-day the country was almost on the verge of a volcano. The people were spanding idle and suffering for the want of food in the west on account of a strike, while constitutional cranks stood quibbling on the floor of the house. He appealed to the members to stand by the committee on labor, to vote down the amendments, and to put their heels on that class of men who could suggest nothing, who were mere obstructions and barnacles on their party, and who ought to have better sense.

The amendments were all voted down, but

The amendments were all voted down, but the first section of the bill was modified in several particulars.

The committee then passed on to the con-

The committee then passed on to the consideration of the second section.

Mr. Breckenridge moved to strike out so much of the section as gives the board of arbitration power to administer oaths, subpena

bitration power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, etc.

Mr. Lawler said that the opponents of this bill had had three long months to prepare something upon the question and had not done so. But now they insulted the intelligence of well-meaning men on the committee on labor who had given it their attention. Passing on to the consideration of the strike on the Missouri Pacific, he declared that without wishing to become communistic in his utterances, he was free to say that if Jay Gould was hung to a lamp post in New York itwould be a blessing to the community known as the United States, [Laughter.] The action of Jay Gould might cost hundreds and thousands of lives throughout the western states. Death to a man like this was nothing compared with what might occur if the difficulties were not settled in those states. There was no sentimental basis in this matter. It was justice to the workman. There was no harm in this bill, and the discussion of it had a healthy effect upon the country. It was an honest bill, and if there was anything wrong with it congress could

country. It was an honest bill, and if there was anything wrong with it congress could repeal it at any time.

Mr. Breckenridge's motion was defeated.

Mr. Kelly offered an amendment appropriating \$200,000 for the payment of the expenses of arbitration.

On motion of Mr. Lowry an amendment was adopted, providing that in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records of any labor organization of which he many be an officer or member.

secrets or produce the records of any labor organization of which he many be an officer or member.

The second section of the bill was agreed to with certain amendments recommended by the committee on labor, and the third and fourth sections were agreed to without

While the fifth section was under considertion for the purpose of limiting debate, but before a motion to that end could be submitted, a motion to take a recess until 7:30 was agreed to, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills. The house, at its evening session, passed thirty-five pension bills and adjourned.

The Major Generals Assigned.

Washington, April 2.—A general order was issued by the war department this afternoon, announcing the following assign-

Major General J. M. Schofield to the Division of the Atlantic, Major General A. H. Terry to the Division of the Missouri.

Major General A. H. Terry to the Division of the Missouri.

Major General Howard to the Division of the Pacific.

Brigadier General Crook was to-day relieved from the command of the Department of Arizona and assigned to the Department of

the Platte, formerly commanded by General Howard
Brigadier General N. A. Miles, now in command of the Department of Missouri, has been assigned to the Department of Arizona.

Secretary Manning Improving.
Washington, April 2.—Dr. Hamilton was
questioned as to Manning's condition at 11
o'clock, "He continues to improve," remarked the doctor, "and is very nuch better. We are greatly encouraged."
The physicians of Secretary Manning report his condition to-night as unchanged.

A Much Married Reprobate.

Chicago, April 2.—A decree for 86,000 alimony was to-day awarded by Judge Shepard to Mrs. Mary Woodworth, against her husband, Dr. Wilbert Woodworth, who deserted her about fifteen years ago, since which time he married, robbed and deserted another woman, and is now under the name of Dr. William F. Wood, living with a third wife at Indianapolis, where he has a large practice and has been regarded as an exemplary man. His first two wives casually became acquainted in Chicago, and one day each confidentially showed their husband's photograph to each other. Woodworth is an ex-member of the Vermont and Kansas legislatures, and was a judge in Michigan.

Three Little Roasted Coons Are They
PLANO, Texas, April 2.—News was received here to-day of the burning of three
negro children last night in a cabin on the
farm of A Bellell, about four miles south of
this place during the absence of their parents. It is supposed that a bundle of clothes
near the fire became ignited and set the building on fire.

Skipped With Other People's Money.
Kingston, Ont., April 2.—An investigation into the affairs of J. A. McMahon, a lawyer of this city, who left suddenly some time
ago, shows he has appropriated money belonging to his clients, estimated at \$20,000.
Losses in speculating are said to be the

Two Barges on the Rocks.

WHEATLEY, Essex county, Ont., April 2.—
Last evening a squall struck the barge Burlington, with the barges Star of Hope and Vanetta in tow. Both barges were driven on Point Pelie and are total wrecks. The crews were saved, but had a narrow escape.

A Battle In Uruguay.

Montevidio, (via Galveston) April 2.—
A strong government force under Generals
Tajae and Arribio have been attacked near

the river Dainan by the revolutionists, Arredond and Castro. The government troops were defeated with a loss of four hundred men.

Raised the Rates on Chinamen.

San Francisco, April 2.—The Pacific man has raised passenger rates for Chinese chests to \$50 a head. The result will be to stop the heavy exodus of Chinese.

INTEND TO IMPEACH BROWN.

It is Only a Question of Time When Prooeedings Will Be Begun.

JOINT BALLOTS FOR THE HOME.

Twenty-Two Taken, With Burlington, Marshalltown, Sac City and Colfax the Favorites— General News.

Strong Feeling Against Brown. DES MOINES, Iowa, April 2,—|Special Telegram].—The report of the Brown investigation committee has been the exciting subject all day. Senators and representatives alike say that there is but one course open, and that it is to bring impeachment proceedings against Brown. It is only a question as to when it shall be done. So many or the members had expected to adjourn within a few days that their plans for home work would seriously disturbed if they were required to protract the session for an Impeachment trial, so one of two courses are open-first, to adjourn and let the governor call an extra session some time later for this trial; or second, have the articles of impeachment prepared right away, and then take a recess of a month or two and reconvene. One important point is the question of salary. Being paid a fixed compensation, if they were to continue in session for another month or two they would receive nothing extra for the service, but if the governor should call an extra session they would be allowed pay for the time. It is held by some that if the legislature should take a recess and then reconvene for the special purpose of trying Brown, it would be allowed special compensution for the extra work. It is probable that this course will be adopted, as few of the members are prepared to settle down now for another month or six weeks' session without an opportunity to go home and arrange their THE SHOWING AGAINST BROWN IS SO

that the republican members feel they dare not go before the people without doing something with his case, and impeachment proceedings seem to be the one thing necessary.

Brown himself has addressed a memorial to the house of representatives asking for impeachment proceedings. He claims that he has not had a fair trial before the legislative committee, although at the beginning of the investigation a majority of the committee were prejudiced in his favor.

The findings are so strong that Brown is condemned on every hand. "It is a very damaging showing," said a judge of the supreme court to-day. "It is a terrible arraignment," said another state officer. "Brown's guilt in taking rolls of money that did not belong to him is unquestionable," said a third, and that is the tone of comment that is beard on all sides.

is heard on all sides.

Senator Whiting, who alone dissented from the other members of the committee, stated that he should file a minority report next Monday if allowed to do so. He differed principally on the question of whether Sherman was justified in suspending Brown for the irregularides in his conduct of the office of auditor, but the main trouble with Whiting is last fall when running for governor he repeatedly declared that he believed Sherman had no right to suspend Brown, and if he were elected governor he would reinstate him. Now he hates to go back on that record, although he gets little support from

other democrats. BALLOTING FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME. The legislature spent the whole day in balloting for the location of the soldiers' home without result. Voting was by secret ballot without speeches. During the afternoon several towns in northern Iowa were given complimentary votes, such as to put them far ahead of any others, but the contest was between Burlington, Marshalltown, Colfax and Sac City. During the day forty different towns were voted for, and when the twentysecond ballot was reached, just before adjournment this evening, but eleven towns were voted for. On this ballot Colfax had 42, Burlington 27, Marshalltown 27, Sioux City 27. The highest vote during the after noon was on the eighteenth ballot, when Me Gregor had 58 votes, but dropped out of the race immediately after and did not appear again. Balloting will be resumed to-morrow

morning at 9 o'clock.

The three highest votes on each ballot, for the first twelve ballots, were as follows:

First Ballot—Burlington 21, Marshalltown

20, Sac City 16, Second Ballot—Burlington 33, Marshalltown 23, Sac City 16, Third Ballot—Burlington 34, Marshalltown

27, Sac City 18, Fourth Ballot—Burlington 33, Marshalltown 29, Sac City 23, Fifth Ballot—Burlington 38, Marshalltown

30, Sac City 23, Sixth Ballot—Burlington 34, Marshalltown 25, Sac City City 21, Seventh Ballot—Burlington 24, Marshalltown 17, Colfax 15.

Eighth Ballot—Burlington 25, Marshalltown 25, Sac City 16. Ninth Ballot—Burlington 23, Marshalltown 22, Colfax 21. Tenth Ballot—Marshalltown 24. Burling-

ton 23; Colfax 21, Eleventh Ballot—Boone 39, Colfax 27, Marshalltown 26, Twelfth Ballot—Fort Dodge 29, Jefferson 26, Colfax 24, Burlington 24.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE WORK.

In the senate this morning a joint resolution was introduced memorializing congress
against granting to the Union Pacific road
the concessions regarding cancellation of its

In the house a bill to prohibit alien nonresidents from acquiring title to real estate in this state passed. Yeas 71, noes 13, CUT HIS THROAT,

indebtedness now asked.

Frank Smith committed suicide by cutting his threat in the Mount Pleasant jail last night. Last November heattempted to shoot Senator Woolson, and a few days ago was tried for the offense and sentenced to three years in the state prison. He was about to be removed to the penitentiary when he killed himself.

JENKS AND THE PACIFICS,
If Some Officials Were Imprisoned it
Would Have a Good Effect.

New York, April 2.—[Special Telegram.]

—The World's Washington correspondent says: Assistant Secretary Jenks of the interior department is looking specially after the Pacific railroads. He has found a great many cases of criminal violation of law upon the part of officials of the railroads, but in a majority of instances these violations of law are of such date that the statute of limitation forbids any prosecution. Jenks said yesterday to a caller that he was auxious to get hold of one well authenticated case not protected by the statute of limitation. He thought if one or two officials of these roads could be sent to the penitentiary it would have a very wholesome effect.

An Iowa Man Attempts Suicide.

New York, April 2.—William C. Ackerman, of Hardin county, Iowa, attempted suicide at the Grand Union hetel this morning. It is thought he cannot recover as he took a fatal dose of landanum.

NEBRASKA NUGGETS.

Change of Venue Denied in the Hall
Case—He Pleads Guilty.

SOUTH AUBURN, Neb., April 2.—[Special Telegram.]—The motion for a change of venue in the Hall murder case was overruled by Judge Broady to-day. It was the opinion of the court that the defendant would receive a fair trial in Nemaha county, and did not see the necessity of seeking the change. Hall withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of manslaughter. The case will come up for a hearing to-morrow morning, when witnesses for both sides will be heard and sentence of court

The jury in the Trute whisky case brought in a verdlet to-day for the plaintiff in the sum of \$250. It is understood that the case will be appealed.

will be passed.

The case of the state against J. Collins for largeny was called this afternoon. Collins pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the registering.

year in the penilentiary. The Workmen's Order Spreading. Conpox, Neb., April 2.- | Special. |-There has just been organized in our young and growing city by P. P. Ellis, state organizer, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with a list of charter members made up from among our best class of citizens. The officers elect are: F. L. Reinhard, M. W.; Peter Kinney, P. M. W.; Frank Thompson, Foreman; Geo. B. Adams, Overseer; Geo. E. Hair, Recorder; James E. Gillesple, Financier; Dr. I. S. Coghlan, Receiver; Joseph E. Gillespie, Guide; Michael Morrissey, I.W.; J.J. Evans, O.W.; Trustees, L. I. Work, John Beech and G. G. Park; Medical Examiner, Dr. L.S. Coghlan, The lodge meets on Friday night of each week, and invites visiting brethren from Chadron, Rushville, Valentine and elsewhere.

IT'S NEARING THE END.

The Overland Rate War apparently Reaches a Settlement. NEW YORK, April 2,-One of the bitterest railroad rate wars that the western roads have ever known has probably come to an end. The Transcontinental pool was broken on the 19th of February by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe announcing a cut in rates between New York and San Francisco. It did this because the other members of the pool would not allow as large a percentage of the freight business to the Atchison as it demanded. All of the lines in the pool met demanded. All of the lines in the bool met the cut, and the result has been that travelers and freight have gone to California points at extremely low rates. For passenger rates the price of unlimited first class tickets from New York to San Francisco was \$120.25. This price was cut until the low water mark of \$28-50 was reached. In freights the price for cotton piece goods, for example, was \$3 per 100 pounds from New York to San Francisco. This rate was cut down until it became too pounds from New York to San Francisco. This rate was cut down until it became too low to quote. The principal fighters were the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The other lines, noticeably the Union Pacific and Pacific Mall Steamship company, followed the cut, but this was done more to keep the people informed that there were such routes than because they wanted to light. The Atchison has been forcing the fight throughout the contest. The result of it has the appearance of a victory for that road. It is understood among railroad men that President Strong presented his ultimatum to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific on Thursday, and that his ultimatum to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific on Thursday, and that Huntington asked until to-day to answer it, and by telegraph he did answer, and imme-diately his agents announced to shippers that rates would be restored to the old basis after to-morrow. The Atchison agents have not yet received orders on the subject, though they are expected yery soon. they are expected very soon.

THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.

Another Official Bribe Taker Under Arrest,

New York, April 2.—Alderman Fullgraff was arrested this morning on a bench warrant by a Central office detective on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Broadway Surface railroad franchise, and was taken to the district attorney's office.

torney's office.

Ex-Alderman Waite is in charge of Inspector Byrnes and will spend the night in some botel. Ex-Alderman Pearson was released on bail, his brother, Alexander, justifying in the sum of \$50,000. The penalty for the offense is ten years imprisonment or \$5,000 fine, or both, in the discretion of the court. At District Attorney Martine's office it was said there would probably be no arrests

to-night,
Alderman Fulgraff, before the investigating committee to-day, strenuously denied
that he had been paid any money for his vote
in favor of granting the franchise. George
W. Alter, successor to Alderman Jachne in
the jewelry business, denied that he had
gone to the sub-treasury to get a \$10,000 bill
changed as had been charged, or that he had
told anyone that the "boodle" was kept in
Jachne's safe in his store. A number of
aldermen of 1884 will be called upon to testify

to-morrow.

New York, April 2.—The grand jury returned indictments for bribery against Aldermen Pearson and Kirk. Kirk was released on \$25,000 ball, and Pearson required to furnish the same bond, which he is yet unable to do. The Broadwitz franchise investigation committee was in session again to-day. Ex-Alderman Fullgraff was recalled to the witness stand and testified as to his financial condition during the past few years at great length.

Wednesday's Tragedy,

Wednesday's Tragedy.

The body of Andrew Hovando who was run down by a Union Pacific engine on Wednesday evening, is still lying at the coroner's office, awaiting interment. His wife, who is only 20 years of age, has been apprised of her husband's death, although she is in a critical state. She has twice visited the room wherein the body lies, and gazes at the corpse, seemingly dazed, by sorrow, but neither crying nor making any outward sign of lament. The funeral will take place this afternoon, interment being made in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Twenty-five cents will buy a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure. It never falls to cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mas. G. E. Simmons, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mas. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and access to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Muss.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gale." I. Barnington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. O'NEILL'S UNEARNED HONORS

The Missouri Statesman Receiving More Credit Than He is Entitled To.

CHAPLAIN MILBURN'S PRAYERS.

Representative Willis' Manipulation of His Educational Hill—The Contest Over Morrison's

Tariff Measure.

Not an Official Peacemaker. WASHINGTON, April 2.—[Special.]—Representative John J. O'Neill of Missouri has been the subject of a great deal of favorable comment during the past few days, growing out of his alleged attempt to secure an under-standing between Jay Gould and the Knights of Labor. It was said last Monday that O'Neill had been sent as an ambassador from the president and that he had urged Gould to accept arbitration as the best means for bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between his railroads and the strikers, and in congressional and labor circles here O'Neill was awarded a great deal of praise for his supposed success in induc-ing Mr. Gould to come to terms. indueseems, however, that O'Neill has been receiving more credit than was due him, and that he did not go as an emissary of the president or any one else to the scene of battle. The stories to the effect that the president has been trying for some time to induce Gould to listen to reason are denied at the white house. This does not signify a great deal, as denials are made there to order upon any and all subjects with the greatest dispatch. Still, it is hardly likely that Mr. Cleveland has taken a hand in this difficulty

without having been asked to do so by some

of the parties interested. MILBURN'S MADDENING PRAYERS. Chaptain Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," who has been startling the country by the vigor of his prayers in the house of representatives lately, has been asked to moderate his tone by some of the democratic leaders, and in all probability will do so in the future. A great deal of comment has been excited over the action of Mr. James of New York, in declining to allow the publication of a prayer in the Record last Saturday. Mr. James, who is a man of strong religious convictions, was asked his reasons for taking the course he did, and whether he objected to prayers in the pages of the Record. James replied: "No, I never object to prayers, but I do object to buncombe." And there are other democrats besides James who see a great deal of buncombs in these dissertations of the chaplain, and unless ho is more careful in the future, he is likely to create a great deal of dissatisfaction with his course, and perhaps some stronger protests than have yet been heard. WILLIS' EDUCATION BILL.

The most important movement in congress, perhaps, for some time was the action of the house on Monday in referring the new educational bill to the committee on labor. The attempt was made and succeeded by a majority of some twenty-five votes, and, with this majority to start with, Willis and his friends anticipate that they can pass the bill in spite of the opposition. It is rather amusing to hear the explanations of men who voted on the measure on Monday last. No one seems to lesire to be regarded the bill because he voted with Wills. John H. Long, of Massachusetts, who was the most prominent man on Willis' side, explained his vote by saying that! he oposed the summary method of strangling legislation which had been adopted by the committee on education, and that he did not desire to seem to favor the policy of allowing a committe to determine whether or not a measure was fit for discussion. Governor Long added that he should never be willing to resort to so extreme a course unless the measure under consideration was so obnoxious to him as to make it desirable to kill it by any means. The educational bill, he said, was not so bad as to warrant this step, and for this reason he voted to bring it before the house in order that its merits and demerits might be fully set forth. He did not wish to be regarded as having indicated his course towards the bill on the final vote by voting to take Its consideration away from the committee on education. On the other hand, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who may favor the bill, voted against the change in committee, and explained himself by saying that he did not desire to adopt this method of rebuking a com-

mitte which might be considered dereliet in its duty. He believed that the course for the house to have pursued would have been to have instructed the committee to report the bill either favorably or adversely. He voted against Wile lis this time, not because he opposed the bill, but because he opposed the plan to insult the committee on education. It is not probable that the bill can be reached at this session, even if a favorable report should be made by the committee. The bare majority by which it was removed from the charge of the committee on education and placed before the committee on labor is not suffic to insure a suspension of the rules and the setting apart of a day for lits consideration, and it is now so late in the session and there are so many measures ahead of it on the calendar, that it is practically impossible to reach it in the regular course of business.

THE TARIFF BILL. Few things have come up in this congress which have proven so lamentable to the ma-jority or predominant party as the contest over the Morrison tariff bill. Considerable feeling has been worked up on this issue, and it will be difficult to hold the vote tegether on other matters without a caucus. Although there has been a constant casting about, and all kinds of schemes have been proposed to give the measure strength, it is weaker to-day than it was before these overtures were begun. The tariff reformers have proposed all kinds of trades, combinations and consolidations, but the tariff bill stands alone in its weakness. There may be a number of changes and additions to the measure before it is reported, but none of them promise it the strength it must have be-

THE DEMOCRATIC PULSE.

"I feel as though we were on the very verge
of some unusual sensation," said an old
southern senator to day, "and I am afraid it
is something that is going to happen to the
administration—am afraid death or something else will disorganize affairs."

thing else will disorganize affairs."

This seems to be an almost reneral feeling here. It probably grows out of the illness of three members of the cabinet. It has been along time since so large a proportion of the cabinet was disabled, and naturally the apprehension would be unnecessarily great.

office seeking constituency Washington has for a year been enjoying has almost entirely disappeared. There are not more than 5 per cent as many office seekers here now as a year ago, and not most than 6 per cent as many office seekers here now as a year ago, and not most than one tenth as many as six months since. Now of them have left, a few of them copingare tively satisfied. Old citizens say there are more aspirants here at this time than was usual under past administrations.

Joseph Ball, managing editor of the Salt Lake City News, is in Omethor